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BRITISH MILITARY EXPENDITURE LORD DERBY ON ESTIMATES.

A memorandum on the Army estimates by Lord Derby states that in addition to a reduction of £9,000,000 for the last two years in terminal charges, that period had seen a reduction of £21,000,000 in current charges, making altogether £30,000,000. The Geddes Committee had recommended a reduction of normal current charges in the Army, including military expenditure in the Middle East to £55,000,000 in 1922-3, with a further reduction of an unspecified amount in 1923-4.

In the present estimates, current charges, including approximately half a million for the War Office, were repaid by expenditure in the Middle East, which is estimated by the Colonial Office at about £48,000,000.

After drawing attention to the fact that an allowance of £3,000,000 is made in regard to certain charges in the Middle East, Lord Derby said: "It is evident that the War Office has fully discharged the task assigned it by the Geddes Committee." Lord Derby hopes that the Army will now be allowed to settle down to the task of re-building itself on permanent lines.

The number of Horse and Field Artillery Batteries in the British establishment are reduced from 118 in 1911 to 78, of which 12 are at present abroad.

Considerable economies have been effected by replacing six Cavalry depots and eleven Artillery depots by one Central Depot for each of these arms, and reducing the establishment of line infantry depots.

The strength of the Army at the commencement of the financial year may be expected to be some 12,000 short of establishment owing to the fact that the period of service of men recruited after general demobilisation is about to expire. Provision is made to enlist 10,000 men with previous war training in reserve, and it has been decided to institute a central School to train 1,000 boys as mechanics for the technical branches of the Army.

The excellence of the health of the troops is shown by the fact that patients in military hospitals in Great Britain have fallen from 2,348 to 1,770.

The reduction of the strength of the Army has not been accompanied by any reduction of the number of Regular Officers, in view of the far more elaborate training now required by soldiers and the necessity of preserving the power of expansion.

The estimates do not provide for re-instituting the Infantry, Military and Special Reserve, which Lord Derby concluded would not justify the cost.

The strength of the Army, on Feb. 1st was 5,865 officers and 198,567 men, or nearly 75 per cent. of the peace establishment.

ABOUT MOTOR BUSES.

The London General Omnibus Co. states that during 1922 no less than 847 million passengers were carried in its vehicles, this being an increase of 51 million over the total for 1921. The Company operates over 3,000 motor buses, the chassis of which are built by the Associated Equipment Co., while the bodies are double deckers, the newest types accommodating upwards of fifty passengers. In the aggregate the Company's vehicles cover about 100 million miles per annum. They work not only in and immediately around the Metropolitan, but also a considerable distance into the country, some of the routes being decidedly hilly. Altogether, it is difficult to imagine a more complete practical test of the reliability and efficiency of engines and other mechanism.

In certain other large British cities there is now a noteworthy tendency to employ, wholly or in part, comparatively small single-decked vehicles. This practice enables a more frequent service to be maintained on routes where the traffic demand is not very large. Subject to a suitable design of chassis and body, a vehicle with about twenty seats can be operated by one man, the wages of the conductor being saved. Thus, for instance, Manchester are using twenty-one seated buses on Karries chassis. The passengers enter and leave through a door on the front of the near side, the opening and closing of which is controlled by the driver, who takes the fares as the passengers enter. This addition to the driver's work makes it important that in other respects he should be given as easy a time as possible. Consequently, a chassis is selected in which the physical strain on the driver is ordinarily alight on account of the lightness of the steering, and the control generally.

Similar buses are used at Huddersfield, where the manager has taken the trouble to work out comparative figures for the "one-man-operated" twenty-seated type and the ordinary thirty-two seater with the driver and conductor. The smaller type saves almost exactly two-and-a-half pence a mile in wages and about two-pence a mile in petrol and oil. The takings are, of course, lower when the traffic demand is considerable, but, on the whole, the comparison is found to favour the smaller type.

Another make of chassis which is particularly suitable for this work is the Dennis. Fitted with an engine of four cylinders, cast in pairs, developing 30 to 40 h.p. and provided with a four-speed gear box, these chassis have met with great success in many bus services. The hill-climbing capacity and the efficiency of the brakes of these machines have been thoroughly proved. Being equipped with giant pneumatic tyres, and springs constructed of the best quality chrome spring steel correctly proportioned for this work, it is difficult to find a more easy running and comfortable vehicle for long or short distance riding.



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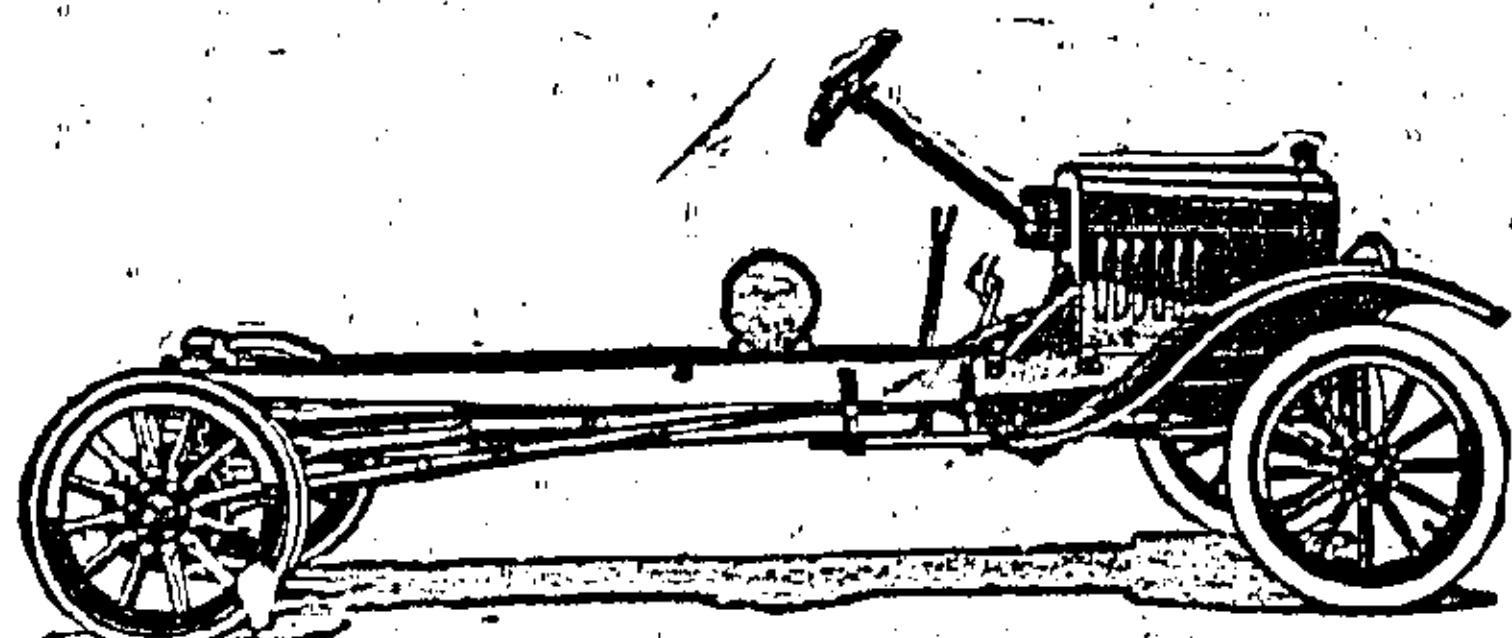
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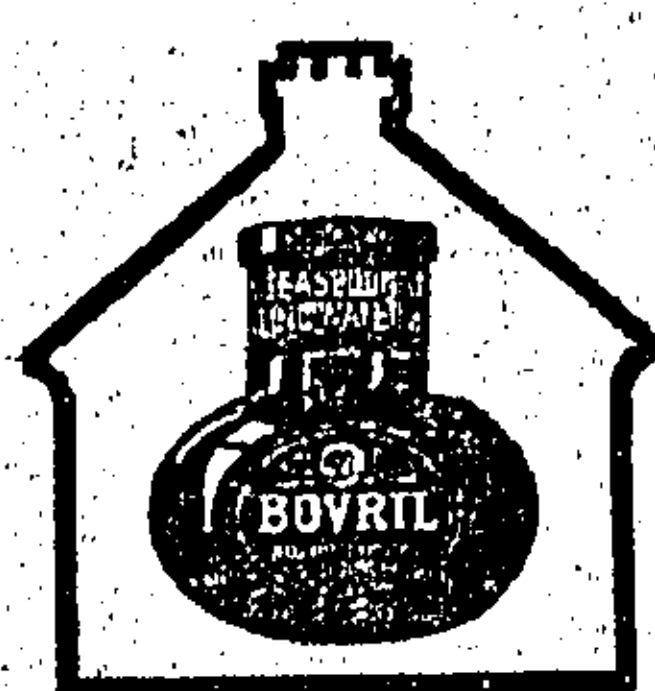
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SCOTTISH LETTER.
THE PRINCE IN A TARTAN KILT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, February 28th.

The senior Scottish title of the Prince of Wales is the Duke of Rothesay, and at the annual dinner of the Royal Caledonian School he wore a kilt of the Bute tartan. His speech struck a very happy tone, and was brightened by several touches of humour. In 1815, he said, there was held the inaugural dinner of the School, which he described as "a healthy outpost of Scotland in Hertfordshire." His great-grandfather, the Duke of Kent, provided, and a contemporary report stated that "convivial happiness pervaded every person present." In a reference to the "good old times," and the contention that the younger generation were sadly inferior to the "giants of old," the Prince remarked that as one of the younger generation he had always strongly objected to this theory, but when he saw that the toast list in 1815, contained no less than 21 speeches, he began to wonder whether they were perhaps quite the men their ancestors appeared to have been. He noticed, too, that the then Duke of York quitted the chair a little before midnight, and was succeeded by the Duke of Sussex, who kept up the conviviality of the evening for some considerable time.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

The premier place among the editorials in the current number of the *Chinese Student* is one dealing with the intention of Great Britain to devote her share of the Boxer Indemnity to expenditure "on purposes" mutually beneficial to both countries. It is asked, "What does China want?" and the reply is education for her millions. No country can give greater assistance to the China in the matter of education than Great Britain. Any such assistance will very naturally result in a British bias among Chinese so educated. Socially, it will lead to closer understanding and friendship; commercially, it will create a greater demand for British goods, especially machinery. This, of course, will take time, and the benefit to Britain will not be at once evident. There is, however, a means whereby Britain may benefit both immediately and later without detracting from China's advantage. That is by spending the money in Britain.

The *Chinese Student* goes on to develop the scheme. It says—The sum annually available (£400,000) is by no means a large one, at least, not for the purpose of education in China. It may be sufficient to add some new schools or colleges, and improve existing ones, but it would still leave some millions of scholars uneducated for. Besides, up-to-date schools are not the only necessity; there must be fully qualified teachers, and of these a sufficient number. Here then, is China's most urgent want, a sufficiency of trained teachers, Britain with her many universities, her highly developed system of universal education, her love of sports, appeals irresistibly as a training ground for the future dominions of China. The £400,000 would serve to support annually 1,500 to 2,000 Chinese students in this country, and the whole Indemnity money to educate about 25,000 to 30,000 in all. Of course the money might be invested, in which case much fewer students would benefit annually, although the capital would provide for a permanent scheme of education. What China needs, however, is as many trained men as she can have educated in the shortest possible time. At any rate, the money would be spent in this country, and the ultimate benefit would be just the same—in fact, greater than if the sum was expended wholly in China.

There must, of course, be certain conditions governing the award of grants or scholarships to individuals. Without going into detail, two may be mentioned here as being essential from the Chinese point of view.

(1) Preference be given to suitable Chinese graduates, while only students (i.e., undergraduates) of proved ability, who have passed examinations equivalent to the British University, "matriculations," be chosen.

(2) The recipient must undertake to teach for a certain period on his or her return to China, or to repay the sums awarded.

Much has been written about expending the Indemnity funds in China, and a great deal of stress laid on the principle of "adapting the education given to Chinese needs." We will say, this, that we Chinese will probably adopt Western learning to our own requirements, better than a mixed British and Chinese Committee can do so for us, as is suggested in some quarters.

AUTO-SUGGESTION AND FAITH HEALING.

Professor Robertson's annual report on the work of the Royal Edinburgh Mental Hospital is always a document of interest and value to the layman as well as to the medical practitioner. This year he deals with the method of auto-suggestion which has become popularly identified with the name of M. Coue. "It has always been known," he says, "that when suggestion was given by another (hetero-suggestion) it was operative on the patient only when it became accepted. In other words, by auto-suggestion," M. Coue teaches his patients how to do the suggestion for themselves, but that greater faith is inspired when the suggestion comes from the outside is shown by the fact that patients return to him to be re-inspired. Professor Robertson holds that hetero-suggestion, the old form, "still remains the most powerful agency." Abundant claims have been made for Coueism, not, perhaps by its author, who, while ready to take credit for any apparent success, "is shrewd and cautious enough not to put this method to a crucial test—as being capable of curing even serious physical maladies. There is not a little danger that the disciples, imagining that they can cure themselves of all the ills that flesh is heir to, may delay in undergoing proper medical treatment with perhaps grave consequences to themselves. At the same time, M. Coue is undoubtedly doing good by directing the attention of the medical profession to the great part that mental suggestion can play in the treatment of the symptoms of disease. Professor Robertson is of opinion that in the past doctors have tended to ignore this aspect, to the detriment of their patients, to the prejudice of their own reputation, and to the encouragement of quackery and charlatanism. In this last category he places those who claim to possess a mysterious 'gift of healing.' He is outspoken in criticism of clergymen and others who seek to practice an art which is 'indistinguishable from a lukewarm Christian Science,' and represents a throwback to that primitive

phase of civilisation when the functions of the priest and the medicine-man were combined in the person of one individual. "Whereas pharmacopoeia consisted mainly of incantations and of magic for the treatment of every ill."

BRITAIN AND AMERICA IN GOLF.

The Championship Committee of the Royal and Ancient Club make the interesting announcement that the competition for the Walker International trophy will take place over Old St. Andrew's Course on the Friday and Saturday of the week following the Amateur Championship. Many St. Andrew's decisions meet with adverse criticism, but there will be nothing but approval for the decision to play the Britain & America International on a date and a course away from the Amateur Championship. It is a big enough event to stand on its own legs, and with the event played on the Old Course, which our men must know better than our visitors possibly can, Britain ought to have a very good chance of winning. Last year's selection to represent Britain did not give anything like general satisfaction. No doubt the Committee did their best in the matter according to their judgment, and it should not be forgotten that one at least of the most-criticised players was successful in the match. Mr. Anthony Spalding, the well-known golf writer, has adversely criticised last season's team, and has pushed his case to the point of accepting the offer of Mr. E. Martin Smith to back the official force then chosen against any other team of amateurs for £100, which, he suggests, might be given to the international expenses fund. It is an interesting proposal, and it will be much more interesting if it materialises. But it is an important "if" Mr. Spalding, who excludes Messrs. Tolley and Wethered from the dispute, prefers Messrs. C. Hodgson, W. A. Murray, S. Robinson, the Hon. Michael Scott, G. Tweedale, and John Wilson, to some of the men who were selected. Many golfers were doubtful about the choice of Mr. Harris, and frankly disagreed with the selection of Messrs. Hootman and Aylmer. Mr. Harris has no record, since illness kept him out of the match; Mr. Hootman did all that could be expected of him by winning his point. Still, the poor financial response to the call for subscriptions for the team expenses may reflect dissatisfaction in the golf community.

DEATH OF FORMER AMOY MISSIONARY.

The death has taken place, after an illness extending over several months, of the Rev. James Leattie, M.A., minister of St. Ninian's United Free Church, Stranraer. A native of Roxburghshire, deceased, after leaving the New College, Edinburgh, was for short periods assistant in the New North, and Chalmers Memorial Church, Edinburgh. He was ordained in the latter church for missionary work in China, and subsequently spent 13 years in Amoy, during which he saw much of Chinese life and ways in the interior, while he was specially identified with the work of the Union Theology College, and of the Anglo-Chinese College, in Amoy. He was in China during the Boxer Rising and the revolution of the latter date. After the outbreak of the war he acted as interim minister in several churches, and was elected to the pastorate of St. Ninian's, Stranraer, in May, 1917.

OBITUARY.

At a nursing home, Glasgow, after a prolonged illness, on 23rd February, Margaret Susan, wife of the late Alexander McGregor, Shanghai, and eldest daughter of Robert Duncan, 2, Oxford Terrace, Renfrew.

THE BURDEN OF THE
AMERICAN DEBT.

A novel suggestion was made by the chairman at the Boveril meeting to relieve Great Britain from the burden of the American debt. The payment of the interest by direct remittance would in his opinion turn the exchange against us, and to obviate this he suggested that we should build up in Canada a reserve towards the payment of the debt.

The Canadian and United States dollars were not likely to vary seriously in value, therefore any fund we could build up in the Dominion would be comparatively free from exchange fluctuations. Canada was capable of being developed at a much more rapid pace than the present capital and man power at its disposal could develop it. Our Government could now borrow at a lower rate than it has been able to do for a good many years. If it could obtain grants of land from Canada, it could utilise, say, £100,000,000 in developing wheat areas, and probably certain industries in that Dominion; and this work, in conjunction with some considerable emigration scheme of selected unemployed, should develop in Canada a reproductive asset that would, after a while, annually supply dollars towards the payment to the States. Furthermore, every bushel of wheat bought from Canada instead of from the States would help to keep our exchange better with the latter.

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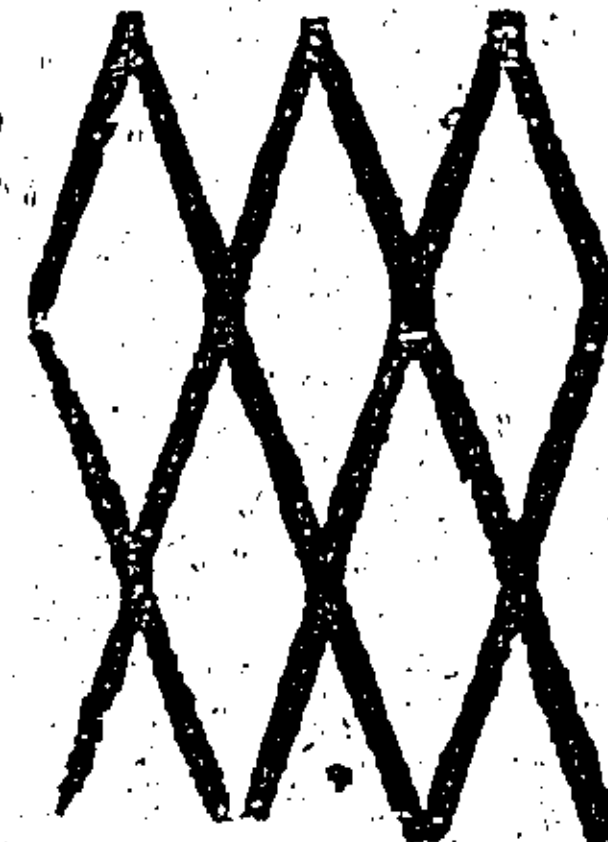
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BRITISH MALAYA. THE RESTRICTION OF RUBBER OUTPUT.

At the date of writing British Malaya is more hopeful than it has been for two years past, writes the Singapore correspondent of *The Times*. The price of tin is improving, and the price of rubber has sprung up from 25 cents to 40 cents per lb., as the result of restriction of output. There are scores of men in the country who were insolvent a month ago and are solvent now, because the stocks or securities they hold have increased so much in value.

There are many interests in Malaya, but rubber and tin dominate them all. If these great industries are prospering, nothing else matters very much. For two years they have been depressed to a quite abnormal extent, and the multitude of interests which have grown up around them has suffered in sympathy. One small fact will serve to reveal the position. The almost universal money in Malaya is currency notes, based on the dollar of \$5, \$10, or \$20, with a gold standard backing. Our notes run from \$1,000 to \$10,000. In March, 1920, the face value of currency notes in circulation amounted to \$183,000,000. In March, 1921, it was \$202,177,836; in March, 1922, \$202,672,183, and by the last return (September, 1922) it was \$22,000,349.

MONEY MARKET.
 This great decrease of the money in the hands of the public has affected every kind of business. In order to explain it one must look carefully into the trade records of the Colony and the Federated and Unfederated Malay States which form the Malay Peninsula. Some difficulty in doing this arises from the fact that, until quite recently, Malayan statistics have been chaotic. It is now recognised, however, that, though its sections differ widely in a political sense, the whole Peninsula should be treated as one unit commercially, and the returns now being published are a complete survey of the "Trade of British Malaya" month by month.

From these returns the following brief extracts may be made:

	Imports	Exports
1920	\$890,512,839	\$820,939,096
1921	\$824,474,102	\$1,604,778
1922 (9 months)	\$334,438,956	\$31,848,653

The fall in imports in 1921 compared with 1920 was \$408,038,707, and the fall in exports was \$403,334,318. If three-fourths of the trade of 1920 is calculated, imports would amount to \$617,877,175, and exports \$615,704,222. Comparing these figures with the three-quarters of 1922 ending September, we find the decrease in value of imports this year to be \$333,437,210, and of exports \$893,855,069.

Merchandise business is a very important thing in the Colony of the Straits Settlements, and merchant business, fortunately has not suffered to anything like the same extent as the productive industries. These are carried on mainly in the Federated and Unfederated Malay States, which may be described as the hinterland of the Colony. The year 1921 was disastrous. Compared with 1920 there was a loss of \$211,280,183, or rubber, of \$69,916,741 on tin and of \$18,327,745 on copra, a total of \$99,040,669 on the three big products. The year 1922 has not fared quite so badly. Comparing three-quarters of 1920 with a similar part of 1922, the decreases are: Rubber, \$132,345,304; tin, \$30,842,883; copra, \$12,040,874—a total of \$175,229,061.

RESULTS OF RESTRICTION.
 It should be explained that tin reached abnormal prices in 1920, and that the fall in 1921 and 1922 may be considered a return to normal. But rubber was one of the very few commodities that did not rise in sympathy with the fall in the purchasing value of money. On the eve of a slump which reduced prices by fully two-thirds the industry was facing higher costs of production and was selling at below pre-war rates. The effect, therefore, was crushing, and it is to be feared that a good many estates have suffered by ruthless economies, and by the lower quality of supervision which followed inevitably on the dismissal of many capable managers and assistants.

In connection with the rubber industry, legal restriction of export has been more discussed during the past year than any other subject, and at last it has been adopted. The almost instant effect was a rise from 25 cents to 40 cents per lb. of the Singapore market, and this is generally admitted to be sufficient to cover a loss of 40 per cent. of production. During the greater part of 1921 voluntary restriction was more or less in force. It was futile—prices remained at a losing figure and stocks continued to increase, while estate reserve funds were rapidly diminishing. From the beginning of 1922 all pretence of restricting was abandoned, though a certain number of estates adopted alternate day tapping on purely economic grounds. Alternate day tapping means that half the labour force can get in about two-thirds of what is sometimes called full capacity crops, and when the margin between price and cost of labour is very narrow it pays better to have, say, 20,000 lbs. at half labour cost than 30,000 lbs. at full cost. Apart from variations of this policy, no attempt to restrict has been made; the production has been heavier than in 1920, the last normal year, and thoughtful planters have dreaded the markets becoming "flooded" and a consequent complete stoppage of production.

THE URGENT NEED.
 There are few industries for which a better case in favour of legal restriction can be made out than rubber when it is obvious that overproduction is taking place. The trees are always there, and even the ordinary economic law which weeds out the unfit in other industries, scarcely operates for as long as the trees remain—and they cannot be removed without great labour and expense—they are a menace to the better class proportion.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICAN FIRM'S LIQUIDATION IN SHANGHAI. CREDITORS' OBJECTIONS TO RECEIVER'S REPORT.

At the U.S. Court for China at Shanghai, last week, Mr. W. Chalmers, on behalf of the creditors, lodged some objections to the receiver's report in the matter of the liquidation of the Stewart-Crane Company. Other attorneys, including Messrs. H. D. Rodger, R. S. Haskell and C. S. Franklin, also representing creditors, supported Mr. Chalmers. Mr. Chalmers said that it was arranged that the receiver would present a monthly report on the progress of the liquidation, but this had not been done. He said that the receiver seemed to be a receiver in name only.

The objections filed stated, in effect, that the contract between the receiver and the American Trading Company whereby American Trading Company should have the use of Stewart, Crane & Co.'s plant and equipment and turn over to the receiver "surplus of profits received" when "full payment of contract prices had been made," put the American Trading Co. in the position of a preferred creditor to the damage and detriment of other unsecured creditors. Also that the unsecured creditors were entitled to receive a *pro rata* share of any claim that Stewart, Crane, Inc., may have had for work already completed in the buildings mentioned on April 12th. The buildings mentioned were the McTiernan building, the Amy Customs building and the North China Daily News building.

The motion further stated that the American Trading Company, as guarantors of Stewart, Crane, Inc., were required to complete the buildings and were entitled only to share proportionately with the unsecured creditors for any claims they may have against Stewart, Crane, Inc., except for such advances as may be made by the American Trading Co., after April 12th, 1922, to complete the buildings and then only up to the original contract prices and that a reasonable amount be charged for the use of the Stewart, Crane plant and equipment.

The creditors prayed for an order that the contracts and arrangements made between the receiver and the American Trading Co. be declared null, void and *ultra vires*.

Mr. F. J. Schull mentioned that the American Trading Co. had already lost \$200,000 in the arrangements.

TIBETAN PRINCESS DIES IN JAPAN. JAPANESE ADVENTURER'S ROMANCE.

Mrs. Nobuhara Yajima, the only daughter of the Dalai Lama, King of Tibet, died recently at her home in Honcho, Machashi, Gumma prefecture, after having lived in this country four years, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. Her body has been cremated and the ashes probably will be sent to her native home. She is survived by her husband, Mr. Yasujiro Yajima, and a son 7 years old.

The incidents leading up to the marriage of Mr. Yajima and the daughter of the Tibetan royal house combine to make a tale of adventure and romance. In 1909 Mr. Yajima organized a society called Rikkokai with a view to fostering the spirit of adventure among the younger men of the nation. He started for Tibet at the head of a band of 30 young men, but the party became scattered in the course of its long journey, some of the adventurers remaining in China and others going to the South Sea Islands and America.

Determined to reach his objective, Mr. Yajima continued his journey, arriving in Tibet alone. He gained royal favour by serving as military instructor to the Tibetans and gained access to the royal palace, where he met and immediately fell in love with the daughter of the King. Their betrothal and marriage were sanctioned by the King.

After living in Tibet for eight years, Mr. Yajima returned to Japan with his wife and child in 1919. Since her arrival in this country Mrs. Yajima has been studying the educational system of Japan with a view to returning to her native land later and opening a school for girls. On January 28th she received a letter from her kingly father urging her to return to Tibet with her husband and child as soon as possible.

Much attention is being given to the encouragement of new industries. The simultaneous slump of rubber and tin has shown that the basis of prosperity is too narrow, and experiments have demonstrated that valuable fibres can be grown abundantly, and that there is ample land available for the purpose. Want of capital is the chief obstacle to progress in this direction, and the heavy fall in revenue, especially in the Federated States, has made it impossible for the Government to give much help.

Malaya is, in point of fact, an abnormally rich country, but the population is small, and a great part of it, the indigenous Malay, is idle and easy living. The urgent need is more roads and railways to attract new population. If ever an Empire development policy gets beyond the stage of academic discussion, and if ever the British public can be persuaded that there are as safe and as profitable investments within as without the Empire, the Peninsula should receive a full share of attention.

COMPANY MEETING. NO DIVIDEND FOR LANGKAT SHAREHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Nanyang Yeh Nootschap Maatschappij tot Mijne, Bosch en Landbouw-exploitatie in Langkat was held last week at the office of the General Agents (Messrs. George McBain), Shanghai.

Mr. John Prentice occupied the chair and was supported by Mr. W. R. McBain (Directors), and Mr. J. Elmore (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—I regret that the accounts for the year under review show a somewhat disappointing result, but, as you will probably have noticed, the cash position is quite satisfactory. If we are able to dispose of the balance of our oilfields material, etc., at a reasonable price, we can draw further on our reserve against sundry assets, and I think we might congratulate ourselves on having passed successfully through a very trying time. At any rate compared with the same date last year, our position is very much improved.

We cannot expect to make a very large profit on oil, but now that our expenditure is reduced to a minimum we should derive a small yearly income from it. The administrator of the Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij reports that they are obtaining from Baurat at present about 25 tons daily, but they are cleaning some of the wells and this should have the effect of increasing the production shortly. They are not doing much work on our other concessions as the present system of taxation on oil in Sumatra is such that they have been obliged to reduce their own staff to a considerable extent—however, a strong protest has been made to the Government and some change may be made before long.

I do not propose to trouble you with a lot of details with regard to our rubber estates, but I think that everything is in good order and that our manager is to be congratulated on making a profit during the year ended on October 31st last as that was one of the worst periods experienced in the rubber industry. The production per acre is good, and if he can keep down to his estimated cost of 55d. per lb. we should be very satisfied.

Our timber department was not very successful during the year, but still made a small profit of £15,708.39. We have been approached with regard to the sale of our sawmill and part of our timber and planting rights. If the prospective buyers will pay a fair price your Directors will probably decide to sell, with your approval, of course. Mr. Elmore is leaving shortly for Sumatra to attend to these negotiations and other matters connected with the Company's affairs.

Work on our concessions at Martapoera has been abandoned as the results did not justify further expenditure.

A TWENTY PER CENT. TAX ON CIGARETTES. WHAT CHEKIANG OFFICIALS PROPOSE DOING.

Reuter's Agency understands that the Provincial authorities in Chekiang have announced their intention of levying a tax of 20 per cent. on cigarettes.

This tax will be in addition to the 25 per cent. Inland Tax paid by cigarettes to cover transport and all other charges. The various Cigarette Companies have been working for one and a half years under a special arrangement for the regularization of the taxation of cigarettes in the interior. The success of that arrangement appeared to afford some evidence that China was capable of doing something towards regularizing her internal taxation in return for the surtaxes and the increase of her tariff contemplated by the Treaty signed at Washington last year. The action of the Chekiang authorities in breaking that arrangement would therefore appear likely seriously to prejudice China's national interests under the Washington Treaty. Indiscriminate taxation of this sort and the repudiation of national obligations by separate provinces remove all security of trade.

Reuter understands that the British Minister has already made serious representations to the Waichingou in so far as this new tax affects British interests.

PAN-PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS. TO MEET IN AUSTRALIA.

The second triennial meeting of the Pan-Pacific Science Congress is to be held this year in Australia, beginning at Melbourne on August 12th and ending at Sydney on September 3rd.

The Commonwealth Government is to support the meeting and has promised to contribute \$5,000 towards its cost. Invitations to send representatives have been issued by the Commonwealth Government to the various countries bordering the Pacific. The Australian National Research Council is arranging the details, and its president, Professor Orme Mason, of the University of Melbourne, is to preside over the congress, while Professor Sir Edgeworth David, of the University of Sydney, is to be chairman of the Pan-Pacific Committee.

The tentative programme covers a large range of subjects, including agriculture and veterinary science, anthropology, biology, oceanography, geology, hygiene and climatology, tropical diseases and geodesy, the latter in special relation to the arc of meridian in Australia, the determination of longitude by wireless, and weather cycles and weather forecasting.

The Pan-Pacific Science Congress was initiated by the National Research Council of the United States of America in 1920, the first congress being held at Honolulu in August of that year, and proving so successful that it was decided to hold meetings at triennial intervals.

LAWN BOWLS. ANNUAL MEETING OF HONGKONG ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association was held at Post Office Buildings on Tuesday afternoon. There were representatives from all last year's clubs, and from the two new clubs—Kowloon Dock, and the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

The President (Mr. J. Reid) presided at the meeting, and he was supported by Mr. W. Russell (the Chairman) and Mr. C. J. Tacchi (the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

Referring to the accounts, the CHAIRMAN stated that they had a balance in hand of \$372.05, and the Association was in a perfectly sound condition. The chief item on the expenditure side of the accounts was \$931 for sending the inter-port team to Shanghai.

Mr. J. RUSSELL (Taikee), proposed the adoption of the accounts. The motion was seconded by Mr. W. GERRARD (Police), and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen be appointed President for the coming year. Mr. D. HARVEY seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. HARVEY submitted the name of Mr. D. Gow as Vice-Chairman remarking that Mr. Gow was one of the oldest bowlers in the Colony, and an original member of the first bowling club to be started in the Colony.

Mr. J. McMurtrie seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. D. Harvey was elected Chairman, and Mr. C. J. Tacchi hon. secretary and treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN said he took it that all the old clubs would enter for the league again this year.

Mr. J. RUSSELL suggested that the Association should run a first and a second league. If this were not done they would find the greatest difficulty in completing their fixtures to time.

Mr. McMurtrie pointed out that there were very few teams in the Colony able to run two teams at the same time.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that last year was a most successful one, and everything worked out all right. This year they only had two new clubs to enter.

After some discussion it was agreed to write to the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, whose representative had left the meeting before the close, asking them to defer their entry into the league till next season. The reason for this was that under the conditions of the League it is necessary to have three rinks, and the Yacht Club was understood to have only two.

It was decided that the fixture list remain the same as last year, excepting that the Kowloon Dock would take the vacant date each week. It was decided to commence the League programme on May 12th.

Mr. R. Lapsley was elected auditor of the accounts for the ensuing year.

The Hon. Secretary read correspondence which had taken place with the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association relating to the provision of an Interport Challenge Cup. A letter from the Shanghai Association mentioned that Mr. Prentice had offered to provide a trophy. The great drawback, of course, was that Hongkong and Hankow bowlers only met every second year. It was suggested that the Cup be played for every second year at Shanghai in a triangular tournament, or, alternatively, that two Cups be bought, one to be played for between Shanghai and Hongkong and the other between Shanghai and Hankow.

The Hongkong reply pointed to the possibility of all three teams obtaining the same number of points in a triangular Interport. It was felt that the scheme was unworkable unless the three teams met every year.

In the course of a discussion it was mentioned that Shanghai would have a great advantage in playing on their own greens. It was decided to write favouring the provision of a Cup for annual competition between Hongkong and Shanghai.

A VERY OLD MAN. OLD AGE PENSION GRANT AT 163.

The Peking correspondent of the *Times* recently cabled:—

The local Press reports the existence of a man living in Manchuria who was born in the 25th year of the reign of the Emperor Chien Lung, which makes his present age 163. With notable generosity, considering the financial difficulties of the country, he has been granted an annual pension.

PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a tramcar the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Torics are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road, Central.—ADVT.

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SPORT.

THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
YESTERDAY'S INTERESTING
MATCHES.

Two very interesting matches were played yesterday in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club Tennis Tournament.

By defeating the Lo brothers by three sets to two H. E. Worthington and H. Hancock now enter the semi-final round of the Open Champion Doubles.

The other game was an Open Champion Singles match, S. Green, an ex-champion, meeting S. A. Ramjahn in the third round. Owing to failing light, the match was unfinished, Ramjahn having the advantage when play stopped by two sets to one and seven games all in the fourth set. As no arrangements were made previous to the match it will have to be continued on some future date from where play left off.

THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES GAME.

This match drew a large crowd of spectators and the stands were well filled. The Lo brothers opened well and took the first set 6-3. They were both serving well and getting everything back. Their opponents did not get properly going in the first set and they both served an unusually large number of double faults. Worthington was playing well and his pick-ups in this set and in the four subsequent sets were a special feature of his play.

Worthington and Hancock could do nothing wrong in the second set which they took with ease, 6-0, their serving improving considerably. The third set went against them 6-2, their opponents' playing very consistently.

Perhaps the best set of the match was the fourth when all four players got worked up to their own peculiar style of play. In the second game of this set there were some brilliant exchanges and the spectators saw real sparkling tennis. Particularly fine was one long run of volley rallying from short distances, and the English players were warmly applauded on winning the point after a ding-dong struggle. They appeared to have a slight advantage and in this set. They took the first four games in fine manner. The Lo's secured the next two and then the score went to five games to three in favour of the Englishmen. They also took the ninth which gave them the set, making it two sets all. In this set M. K. Lo was at fault at times with his forehand drives, frequently turning the ball into the net. His brother was very safe, placing well. His favourite shot, which was often successful, was a fast ball driven between the players. Worthington, was always very certain, driving across the Court and then finishing off with a light smash to the outside line near the net. Hancock at times played well getting in an occasional hard smash.

In the final set the Chinese players commenced in a promising way and at the end of the fourth game they were two games to the good. Their opponents drew level and by securing the next two games made it 5-3 in their favour. The Chinese secured the next game but lost the next which gave the match to their opponents by three sets to two.

On the whole the match was well fought from start to finish, a considerable number of the game's going to deuce. It was a more careful exhibition than the match of the previous day when the Ramjahn brothers defeated Wong Po Keung and Yvanovitch, though it could hardly be said to be as bright. This was probably due to the fact that yesterday's players were older and more experienced in the tactics of the game. Yesterday's winners will be hard to beat and they are looked upon as likely challengers for the Challenge Round.

THE OPEN SINGLES GAME.

The match between S. Green and S. A. Ramjahn—a match that may be described as "middle-age v. youth," Green being a veteran at the game and Ramjahn but a youngster—was evenly contested. They gave a pretty exhibition of backhand and forehand driving from the base line. There were long rallies all of the same style, the ball being sent from corner to corner. The style of play was much the same throughout, and after a time became monotonous. In the fourth set Green opened well and looked like taking the set and making it two sets all. He was leading 3-2 when, for a brief period, he struck a bad patch and lost a number of games in a surprising manner. Play finished up at seven games all in the fourth set, it being too dark to finish the match.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ELECTRIC CO.'S WINDERS
REFUSE TO WORK.
NEW CHECKING OFF SYSTEM
LEADS TO TROUBLE.

On Tuesday at tiffin time about one hundred winders employed by the Hongkong Electric Company refused to work. The trouble arose over the insistence of the management that the men should "clock off" work at tiffin time. This is an innovation on the part of the management. In the past the employees have had to "clock on" in the mornings and "clock off" again in the evenings, and this has been looked upon as a regular custom. Recently the management discovered that numbers of men were leaving off work for the tiffin hour before the proper time and the tiffin clocking-off system was adapted as a preventative. The new order was sprung as a surprise on the men. Several of the men passed out of the gates and took to the new system kindly; others collected inside and held a short conference amongst themselves, the result of which was that the winders refused to comply with the new arrangements.

The Company allowed these men to pass out, but they have not, up to the present, returned to work. Arrangements have been made to pay these men up to the time they left their work and the result is that the men have dismissed themselves. Arrangements are being made for other men to be taken on in their place. The trouble is not looked upon as serious as the men can easily be replaced. Neither is the trouble likely to affect the supply of electricity. The main body of workers are not affected.

HALF-WITTED?
OR A MALINGERER?

An amusing little interlude occurred in Mr. Lindell's Court at the Magistrate's yesterday. A Chinese appeared on a charge of hawking without a licence. In the dock he seemed very vacant, and a little afraid. The Court interpreter addressed him many times in Chinese, but could get no answer. Eventually he walked over to the defendant, held him by the lapels of his coat and shouted at him, still without effect.

"Is the man half-witted?" asked the Magistrate.

"He seems like it this morning," your Worship," but he was not so bad as this yesterday," replied Sergeant Eleton.

After further attempts to extract an intelligible sentence from him the Magistrate's patience gave out. "Oh go away!" he said, addressing defendant, and in a stupid sort of way the fellow ambled out of the dock and the Court.

GOLF.

EASTER COMPETITIONS AT FANLING.

The results of the Easter competitions at Fanling were as follows:—
Bogey Pool, won by A. Morrison, 3 up.
Medal Pool, won by W. Galloway, 78 net.
Mixed Doubles, won by Mr. and Mrs. Savage, 2 down.
Ladies' Long Driving, won by Mrs. Holland, 178 yards.
Men's Long Driving, won by H. R. Buckland, 259 yards.
Ladies' approaching and putting, won by Mrs. J. B. Ross.
Men's approaching and putting, won by H. R. Buckland.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent Hongkong C.C. XI. v. University on Saturday next at 2.15 p.m.—
E. T. B. Mitchell (captain), L. J. Davies, H. E. Holland, H. Owen Hughes, E. G. Lammert, W. W. Mackenzie, L. D. McNicoll, D. B. Peat, G. H. Piercy, R. H. Wild and F. N. Young.

The final placing of the 1st League depends upon the result of this match. If the Club win they share with the University the top of the table. Any other result will enable the University to win the league outright.

At the request of the Hongkong University the 2nd XI. fixture has been cancelled.

Results:—

OPEN CHAMPION DOUBLES.

R. E. Worthington and H. Hancock beat M. W. and M. K. Lo, 3-6, 6-0, 2-0, 6-3, 6-4.

HANDICAP SINGLES "A."

O. C. Stark (115/3) beat L. Forster (130/0), 6-4, 7-5.

HANDICAP SINGLES "B."

W. G. Krenner (137/8) beat J. B. Ross (110/0), 10-8, 6-1.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

O. V. Mark and R. H. Wild (137/8) beat A. Mackenzie and R. H. Valentine (128/0), 6-0, 6-4.

Mixed doubles.

H. Phillips and Miss Phillips (115) beat K. W. Lane and Mrs. Lane (110), 3-1, 6-3.

G. B. Sayer and Mrs. Sayer (128) beat O. Wilson and Mrs. E. Mitchell (116), 6-3, 6-0.

SUMMARY COURT.

(BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PUEN JUDGE.
(MR. H. H. J. COMPTON).
A DISPUTED ACCOUNT.

STORY OF THE PURCHASE OF A DINNER JACKET.

Mr. W. H. Coole, trading as J. T. Shaw, tailors, brought an action in the Summary Court yesterday morning against Mr. R. Pasco, of Messrs. Brewer & Co., of No. 23, Queen's Road Central, for the recovery of \$150 for goods sold and delivered. The plaintiff claimed the amount as assignee of the executor of J. T. Shaw deceased, the debt having been incurred during Mr. Shaw's life.

Mr. F. E. Nash, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Noel J. Brewer, barrister-at-law, represented the defendant.

At the outset of the case Mr. Nash said that the plaintiff purchased the business of the late Mr. J. T. Shaw, tailor, from the executor of the estate, Mr. Higgins. He took over the book debts of the firm. The defendant, Mr. Pasco, was an employee of Messrs. Brewer & Co., and in settlement of certain claims the defendant had set off accounts incurred by J. T. Shaw & Co. against Brewer & Co. He asked leave to amend plaintiff's claim to \$125 as they admitted a claim of \$34 put in by the defendant.

Mr. Brewer said that he had three points to bring out for the defence. The first was that the debt was not due to or recoverable by Mr. Coole. The alleged debt was incurred at a date earlier than the transfer of the business to the plaintiff. His client had received no written notice as to the assignment. His second point was that his client received certain articles from the late J. T. Shaw as a consideration for allowing entrance into certain premises. The articles were not tendered as a sale but merely as a consideration.

In reply to the Puen Judge, Counsel said that the articles in question were one dinner jacket and the making up of a suit of clothing, the defendant providing the material. The premises referred to were those of which Messrs. Brewer & Co. were the tenants. His third point was that a larger sum of money was due to the defendant's firm than that claimed by the plaintiff. The amount of defendant's claim was \$250.5 and his client had the power of attorney for his firm, Messrs. Brewer & Co., which qualified him to make any arrangements regarding the debts of the firm.

Mr. Wm. Henry Coole said that he was proprietor of the business of J. T. Shaw & Co., which he purchased from the executor of the late J. T. Shaw. According to book debts \$125 was owing by the defendant.

Arising out of cross-examination by Mr. Brewer, Mr. Nash asked the plaintiff if he had applied for the money. Plaintiff said he had written and asked for a settlement of the account on several occasions.

The defendant in the box said that he had never received any written notice of the assignment of the business. He had not received any accounts until after his return from Australia in October, 1922. The accounts were not signed by Mr. W. H. Coole. The agreement between Mr. J. T. Shaw and himself was made in June, 1922.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nash, the defendant denied the allegation that Mr. Higgins of Messrs. Shaw & Co., never promised to let him have the clothes for nothing.

Mr. Nash: He said that he would give them to you as a special price?—He agreed to do it for nothing.

How could Mr. Higgins promise to do these things? The firm does not belong to him.—That was the arrangement made. He was acting for Mr. J. T. Shaw.

Mr. Higgins, executor of the estate of the late Mr. J. T. Shaw, said that he did not arrange to take No. 13, Beaconsfield Arcade, from Mr. Pasco. He said that he was the means of bringing Mr. Coole, the plaintiff, and Mr. Pasco, the defendant, together to discuss taking over the shop.

Mr. Nash: Did you promise to make him an evening dress suit free of charge?—No.

You could not have done that!—No. Would it have been honest if you had promised him?—No.

It would have been robbing your employers.—It would not have been right. In reply to Mr. Brewer, the witness said that the defendant spoke to him about some clothes and he told defendant to come into the store and he would make the clothes at the usual discount to shopkeepers, of 10 per cent. He was not a partner in the present firm.

The Puen Judge: The defendant alleges a special agreement as regards these premises; what have you got to say to that Mr. Nash?

Mr. Nash replied that the amount claimed by the defendant did not belong to him but belonged to the Dallas Directory Co., formerly run by Messrs. Brewer & Co. The defendant had not put in a counter claim in the proper way and he had set out claims which did not belong to him.

Mr. Coole, recalled, told his Honour that he was not aware of any agreement for the supply of clothes to the defendant.

The Puen Judge said the case was a very muddled one and that he would reserve judgment.

PIANFORTE PUPILS' RECITAL.

CONCERT BY PROF. DANENBERG'S PUPILS.

Professor E. Danenberg's pupils gave their ninth annual pianoforte recital at the St. Andrew's Hall last night, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience. A well-arranged programme comprising many classical works gave scope for a demonstration of the varying degrees of skill of a number of the pupils, and a most enjoyable evening, reached a climax with a Rigoletto Fantasia, rendered with great skill by Miss Marie de Senna Fernandes, and a scherzo for two pianos, brilliantly executed by Miss Elfrida Osmund and Prof. Danenberg. Miss Marie Alves showed great promise as also did Miss Loly Carvalho and Master George Bond. Miss Elan Alves gave a delightful rendering of Chaminade's "Autumn." Master Emil Danenberg, a small boy, 3½ years of age, who has recently begun to learn music, greatly delighted the audience with his rendering of some simple pieces. Other pupils who contributed with much acceptance to the programme were: Miss Elsa Bell, Miss Alda Leon, Miss Thelma May, Miss Marie Rosario, Miss C. C. Alves, Miss Esme Cornell and Master Aubrey Dawson.

THE COOK AND THE CONCUBINE.

SEQUEL TO AN ELOPEMENT.

A Chinese cook and a concubine, both employed by a Chinese official now at Swatow, appeared at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon charged with the theft of clothing and jewellery alleged to be the property of the official's chief wife. It appears that the official keeps his family at a house in Canton Road, Yau-mat, and while he was away the cook and the concubine had a little romance.

They decided to elope, and went to live together in Samshui, taking with them the goods and jewellery. The loss was reported to the police, but for some time nothing further was heard until a day or so ago when the male defendant was discovered by the police pawing certain clothes, afterwards ascertained to be the clothing they took away with them. Inquiries were made with the result that the two were arrested, and so found themselves before the Magistrate. The case was conducted by Inspector Murphy.

The girl went into the box and alleged that the clothes, etc., that she took away was her own property. The articles had been given to her by her "husband," the official, for wear and use, and so she naturally concluded it was her own. She added that his principal wife had failed to bear her husband a child, whereas she (witness), had done so, that she had really as many rights as the principal wife herself. The Magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood), expressed the opinion that there was no intention to steal the goods, and accordingly he would dismiss the charges against both defendants.

The girl intimated her willingness to return all the property with the exception of two items of jewellery which she claimed to be undisputedly her own property.

HOUSE COOLIES' THEFT.

\$150 CHAIN AND PENDANT
STOLEN FROM EUROPEAN
LADY.

A Chinese house coolie in the employ of Mrs. Clarice Williamson, of 139, the Peak, was sentenced to six months' hard labour at the Magistrate's yesterday morning for stealing a platinum chain and a diamond pendant, the property of Mrs. Williamson which she valued at \$150.

Mrs. Williamson, in the box, told the Magistrate (Mr. E. Lindell), that she missed the pendant and chain from a trunk box in her room on March 1st. That was all she could say about the actual loss. Defendant had been in her employ for twelve months past, and had been most energetic in assisting her searches in the hunt for the missing jewellery.

The next witness called was a girl, said to be the defendant's sweetheart, who worked on a sampan at Aberdeen. The Magistrate held up an envelope for her to see, and asked her if she knew anything about it.

"What does it contain, your Worship?" she asked innocently in Chinese. An ornament" was the reply. "Ah then, possibly I may know something about it," returned the witness. She went on to say that the defendant came aboard her boat about a fortnight ago and gave her the envelope and told her to keep it for him. She did so, and at a later date she gave it to her mother to keep for her.

The Mother, however, appears to have possessed a curious nature, and opened the envelope to see what it contained. On finding the jewellery she talked and later gave it to another woman, who in turn handed the property to the police. Evidence was given by the girl's mother bearing out that statement. Defendant denied all knowledge of the affair, and in proof of his innocence pointed out the strenuous way in which he had assisted in the search when the loss was found. He could give no reason, however, why, that being the case, the girl should have told the story she did.

TABLE DAINTIES & SAVOURIES

Hummel's Pate de foie Gras No. 10...	per tin	\$3.00
" " " " " " 12...	"	2.00
" " " " " " 14...	"	1.10
Puree de foie Gras...	"	.50
Russian Caviars...	"	5.90
Chicken a la King	per jar	1.25
Turkey Hash	"	.55
Spaghetti & Chicken Livers	"	.55
Devilled Chicken	"	.90
" Turkey	"	.90
Welsh Rarebit	"	.90
Truffled Boar's Head	in Glass	1.60
Game Galantine... ..	per tin	2.75
Ox Tongues Paysandu	"	4.30
Libby's Ox Tongues	"	"

No. 1, \$3.50; No. 2, \$5.00; No. 3, \$6.00

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EST. 1850.

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COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.

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ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, Etc.

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SEVEN HANDSOME

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THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO. LTD.

OPPOSITE WISEMAN'S.

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GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS.

We have just received a new consignment

of

HIGH-CLASS

SUMMER SUITINGS

SUBSTANTIAL LIGHT-WEIGHT MATERIALS

INCLUDING

SMART LINENS, COTTONS AND SILKS.

FANCY CASHMEREES,

WORSTEDS, FLANNELS, SERGES,

etc., etc.

"TAIPO" CLOTH This is a new fabric and the ideal cloth for SUMMER WEAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

APPLICATIONS are invited from well established firms to act as AGENTS for a well known English House of General Exporters and Manufacturers. Applicants please state what other Houses already represent (if any) and full particulars with usual references. Replies in English, French or German, to "Z.B. 806," c/o DEACONS, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th APRIL, 1923, commencing at 10.30 A.M. at Godown No. 6, the HONGKONG & KOWLOON Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

Comprising—
Umbrella Handles, Window Glass, Tinplates, Beer Wines, Liqueurs, Preserves, Glass Bottles, Machinery, Piece Goods, Clocks, Blankets, Glassware, Singlets, Gum Copal, Gum Oil, Ham, Tyres, Hats, Colours, Cigars, Nitric Acid, etc., etc.

Also
Flour, Rice and Beans

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FLAT, ROUND, SQUARE IRON BARS, ANGLE IRON, WIRE SHORTS, WIRE NAILS, BAR ENDS, IRONWARE, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROTHERS,
Auctioneers.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the reconstruction agreement made between ARNHOLD BROS. & CO., LTD. and HARRY MONTAGUE MANN, the Liquidator thereof and others and this Company, this Company has from the 1st APRIL, 1923, acquired the undertaking of ARNHOLD BROS. & CO., LTD., and will hereafter carry on the business heretofore carried on by that Company.

ARNHOLD & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1923.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD. will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., 12, FIDELITY STREET, HONGKONG, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of APRIL, 1923, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, to transact the Ordinary Business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1923.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of APRIL, 1923, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 11th April, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. BOND,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1923.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, 8, QUEEN'S BUILDING, on SATURDAY, 6th APRIL, 1923, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1923, and electing Directors and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st April, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1923.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 7th APRIL, commencing 3 P.M.

The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right of introducing 4 non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from the Secretary at \$5.00 each up to Friday, 6th April.

The Stewards invite the ladies of Hongkong to be present.

ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on THURSDAY, APRIL 5th 1923, at 4 O'CLOCK precisely, in the OLD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CRYSTAL BUILDING, for the following purposes—

- To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1922.
- To elect a New Committee.
- To transact any General Business.

By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1923.

INTIMATIONS

CITY HALL.

TWO PIANO RECITALS

by
ALEXANDER SKLAREVSKI

(WORLD FAMOUS PIANIST)

to be given on

MONDAY, 9th APRIL, at 5.30 P.M.

and

TUESDAY, 10th APRIL, at 5.30 P.M.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

634] TICKETS—\$3 and \$2.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY, the 11th APRIL, 1923,

commencing at 3 P.M.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

ONE SET OF MINT MACHINERY.

This lot comprises a complete set of Mint Machinery capable of producing 100,000 (One hundred thousand) pieces 20-cent (Twenty cent) coins or 200,000 (Two hundred thousand) pieces 10-cent (Ten cent) coins per working day of 10 hours.

(Further particulars and inspection orders may be obtained from Messrs. GILMAN & CO., LTD., or the Undersigned).

Terms—20% of Purchase Money to be paid on Fall of Hammer. Balance to be paid within two weeks of day of sale.

LAMBERT BROTHERS,
Auctioneers.

529]

By Order of the Executive

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS OF SALE

of

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

74, CAINE ROAD, HONGKONG

To be Sold by

"PUBLIC AUCTION,"

on

UESDAY, the 17th DAY of APRIL, 1923,

at 3 O'CLOCK, P.M.

by

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers,

at their Auction Room,

DUNDELL STREET, HONGKONG.

The Property Consists of—

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground registered in the Land Office as Island Lot No. 2300

together with the messuages and premises thereon known as No. 74, Caine Road.

The Dwelling House is most commodious and would be suitable for a large family house or hotel.

The House faces the Harbour and is situate in a very valuable quarter of Hongkong commanding a splendid view.

There are 18 Large Airy Rooms, Spacious Garden and Lawn with Garage attached, also Extensive Road Garden.

Every modern convenience, Hot and Cold Water System and Electric Light and Gas.

There is an Extensive Basement and Excellent Servants' Quarters having separate entrance.

Extensive Verandahs on Three Floors and amongst other conveniences there are Two Bathrooms, Two Kitchens, Storeroom and Linen Room.

An Excellent and Attractive Investment.

The Premises are held under a Crown Lease for the term of 999 years from the 1st day of September, 1857.

The Vendor would be prepared to leave half the purchase money on Mortgage at current rate of interest on the day of Auction.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,

The Auctioneers,

Dunndell Street,

or

Messrs. D'ALMADA & MASON,

Solicitors for the Vendor,

33, Queen's Road, Central.

Dated the 4th day of April, 1923.

D'ALMADA & MASON,

Solicitors for the Vendor.

650]

PARTICULARS

of

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate

No. 13, WING HING STREET,

VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagees

By

"PUBLIC AUCTION,"

on

MONDAY,

The 14th DAY of MAY, 1923, at 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

By

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS

As Their Officers, DUNDELL STREET.

"PERSEUS"

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2169 together with the messuages, erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Section A of Inland Lot No. 2169 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,

Solicitors,

8, Des Voeux Road Central,

and

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS

Auctioneers.

1237]

INTIMATIONS

DISS BROS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have THIS DAY Sold to MACKINTOSH & COMPANY, LIMITED, the Stock-in-Trade and Goodwill of the Business—hitherto carried on by me under the style of DISS BROS., at Alexandra Building, Victoria, Hongkong, Tsimshatsui.

All Claims and Accounts unsettled Up to This Date will be paid and discharged by me.

Dated the 2nd day of April, 1923.

A. C. DISS.

643]

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that We have AS FROM THE DATE hereof Acquired the Stock-in-Trade and Goodwill of the Business—hitherto carried on by ARTHUR C. DISS under the style of "DISS BROS." at Alexandra Building, Victoria, Hongkong, Tsimshatsui, and We intend to carry on such Business in our Tailoring Department.

All Claims and Accounts unsettled Up to This Date will be paid and discharged by the said ARTHUR C. DISS.

Dated the 2nd day of April, 1923.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.,

F. A. MACKINTOSH,

Managing Director.

644]

TO LET.

FROM about APRIL 1st, Two OFFICES and One Small ROOM. Moderate Rental.

Apply Box No. 611,

c/o Daily Press Office.

697]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.

Apply

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY

OF CANTON, LTD.

169]

TO LET.

SEVEN-ROOMED DETACHED HOUSE with Tennis Lawn and Garage for Two Cars.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

652]

TO LET.

TWO OFFICE ROOMS, Top Floor, 6 Queen's Road Central.

Apply

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

200]

TO LET.

UNFURNISHED, No. 144A, THE PEAK near the Barker Road Train Station—3 Rooms for 6 Months, \$250 Per Month.

For particulars apply to

DENISON RAM & GIBBS.

8th February, 1923.

655]

SS. "LIEUTENANT ST. LOUBERT BIE."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON & ANTWERP in connection with above

Steamers are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 6th April, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 8th April, 1923, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on Friday the 6th April, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,

Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1923.

646]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PERSEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd April.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chipped, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th April, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 21st April, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1923.

649]

INTIMATION

JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD.

PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment

to His Majesty

The King.

"WHITE LABEL"

FINEST

SCOTCH WHISKY

OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE VICTORIA VAT

The very finest old

SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the Houses of

Lords and Commons.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

PHONE 616

BIRTH.

SHARFEN.—At Singapore, on March 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. D. SHARFEN, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 5TH, 1923.

"PENSIONS FOR ALL"

SOME years ago a distinguished British statesman started the House of Commons by declaring that "we are all Socialists now." There is a wide gap, however, between theory and practice.

On two or three recent occasions Parliament has rejected by overwhelming majorities proposals submitted in the House of Commons aiming at purely socialist legislation.

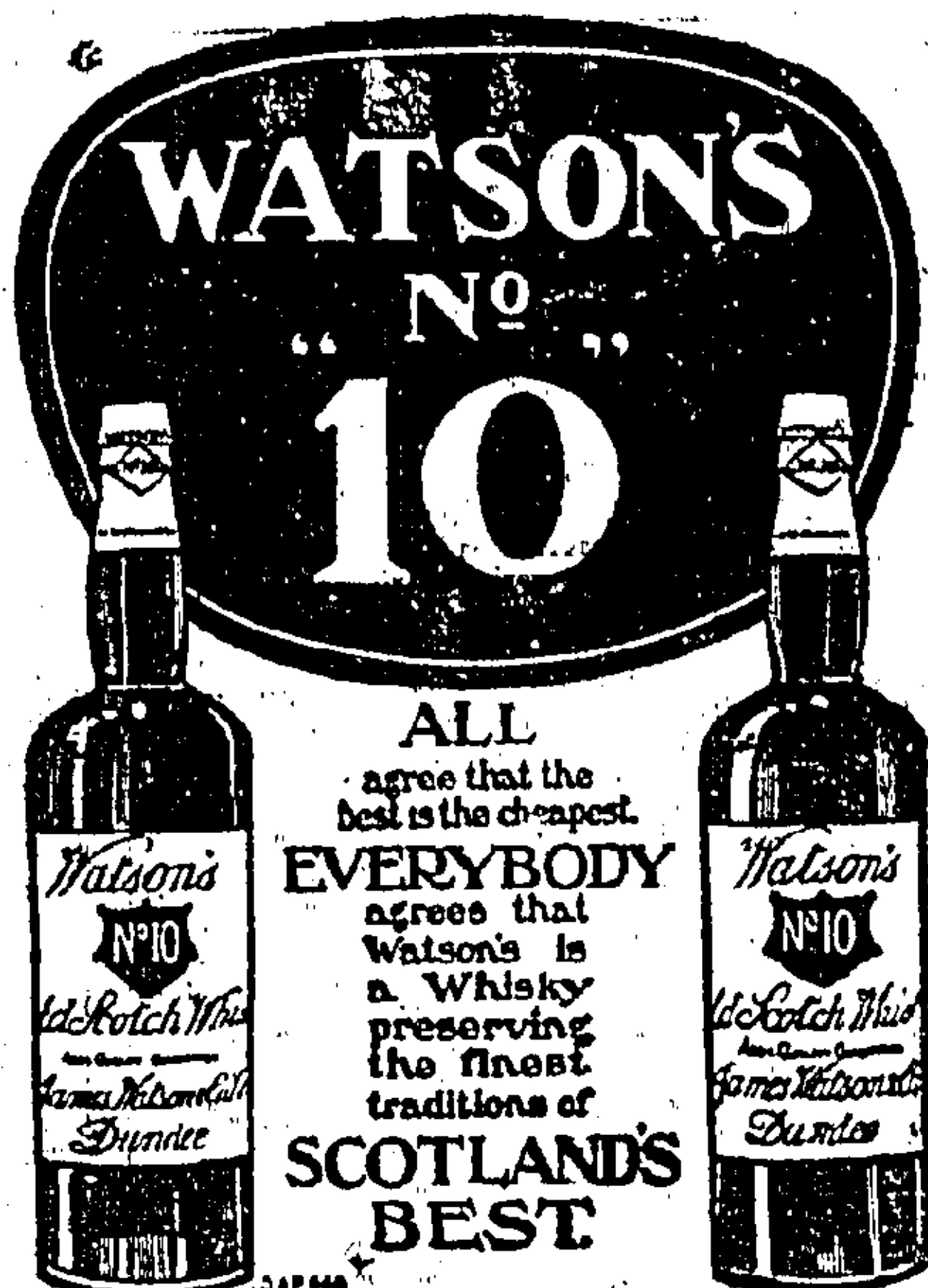
In February the Labour Party introduced a motion that old-age pensions should be paid to all, without regard to means, and last month a Labour motion was introduced declaring that the capitalist system ought gradually to be superseded by the socialisation of industry.

In connection with the latter motion the PREMIER announced that, in consequence of the importance of the subject, the Government would allot an additional day for the debate after Easter. Meanwhile Mr. PHILIP SNOWDEN has introduced a Bill for the nationalisation of land. Neither motion is likely, of course, to be adopted by the House of Commons, but that they have been introduced in the House of Commons is taken in the motions, is in itself an instructive indication of the growing influence of Socialist propaganda in Great Britain.

We notice, by the way, that Mr. SNOWDEN denied that there is any analogy between Socialism and Bolshevism, though we doubt if he would be supported in this by Messrs. LENIN and TROTSKY who were themselves known as Socialists before they became designated as Bolsheviks.

It will be interesting to learn the fate of the two motions on which the House of Commons has yet to give its decision. That

the "Pensions for All" motion should have been defeated by the rather narrow margin of 230 votes to 209 is rather startling after the figures which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave as to what such a motion would cost the country. In the last ten years, he said, the amount expended in the old age pension service has gone up from £10,000,000 to £23,000,000 a year. The acceptance of the Labour Party's motion, which would mean universal old age pensions, would add another £17,000,000 to the bill. One member mentioned the interesting fact that in the past thirty years the State expenditure on public assistance has risen from £12,500,000 a year to £225,000,000. A Government rejected to power on the pledge of economy—the pruning of existing expenditure—could hardly be expected to lend any countenance to universal old age pensions. "We cannot contemplate any increase in taxation," declared the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER. "This country is suffering from the burden of taxation, which is pressing heavily upon her people, and whether it is indirect taxation or whether it is the taxation of income, all taxes are too high to-day for the safety of the nation. These taxes must be reduced for the sake of the trade of the country and for the sake of

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SOLE AGENTS.

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HUGO STINNES LINIEN

Regular Monthly Freight and Passenger Service between Japan, China, Hongkong, Manila and Straits and Hamburg and other North Continental Ports.

OUTWARD from Hamburg via Ports of Call

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
*Adolf von Bayer	9,000 tons	about 29th April
Hindenburg	12,250 tons	about end of May
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	about end of June
Ludendorff	12,250 tons	about end of July

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	about 5th April
Havenstein	12,250 tons	about 5th May
*Adolf von Bayer	9,000 tons	about beginning of June
Hindenburg	12,250 tons	about beginning of July
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	

* These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 50 first class Passengers.

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REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.

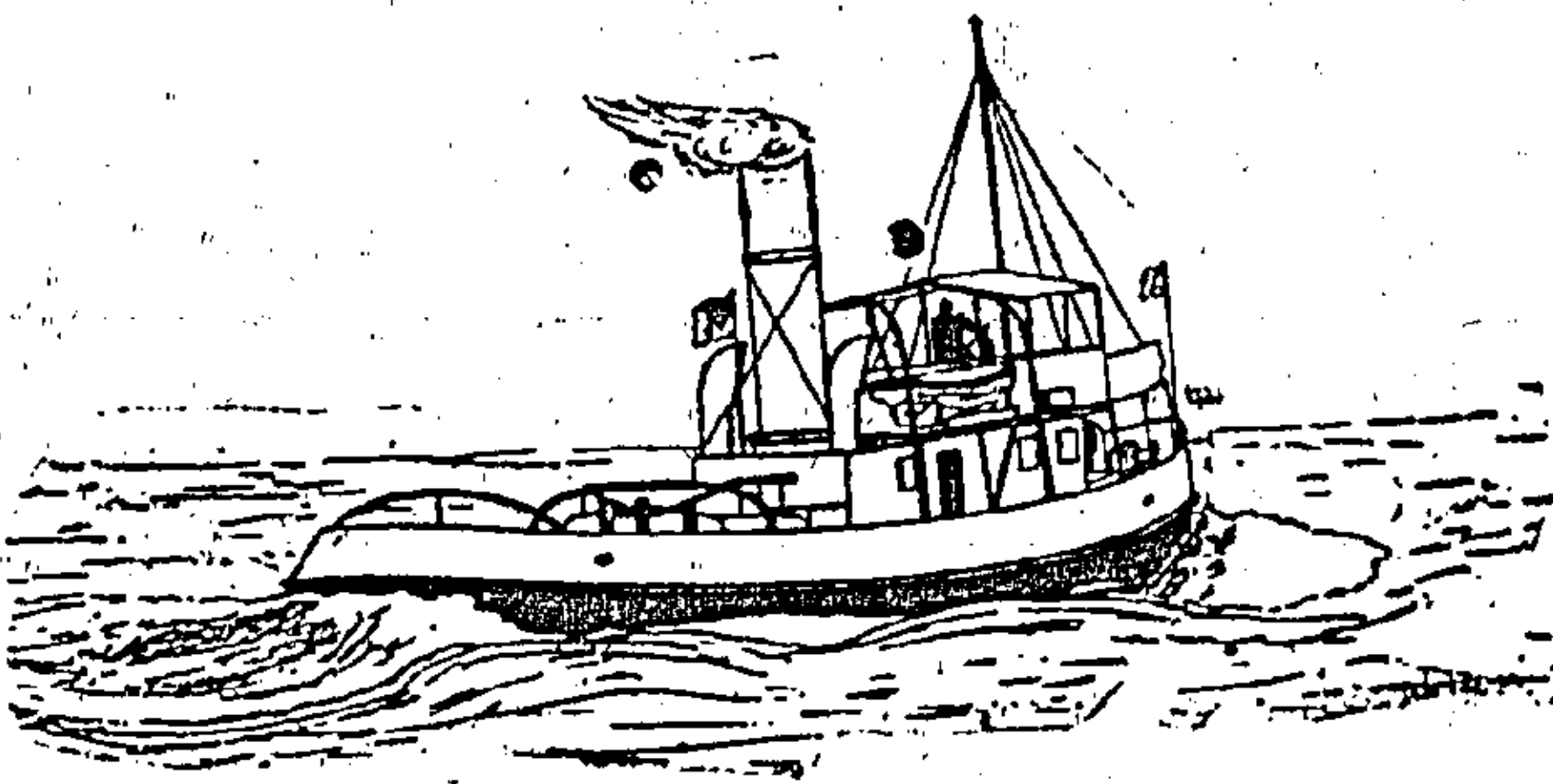
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SHIPBUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS

builders of Vessels up to 1,500 Tons; Fast Steam Launches and Motor Craft of all kinds; Tugs, Barges, Oil Tankers, Light-draft and River Steamers; Vessels built and shipped for re-erection abroad.



OIL-FIRED TUG BOAT "LION" BUILT BY W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
Boiler Makers, Founders and Constructional Engineers and Repairers

Tel. Central 2313.

P. O. Box 530.

MADELINE PEARSON

AFTERNOON AND EVENING GOWNS

St. George's Buildings, Ice House Street

(Next to Cafe Wiseman).

[61]

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS

LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1932

Revised by the Members.

PRICE \$.

J.M. Press Office

"GOSPEL OF FAITH AND WORK"

MR. BALDWIN'S WAY TO RECOVERY.

LABOUR AND FRANCE.

The Labour amendment to the Address was defeated on February 16th by 277 votes to 180. The French adventure in the Ruhr was again the object of strong criticism. Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Mr. E. D. Morel were the main figures in the attacking force. Each approached the problem from particular angles, but they were united in their condemnation of Government passivity in this country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded the debate with an inspiring speech, in which the argument was kept on a lofty plane.

The most powerful speech on the Labour side was that of Mr. Philip Snowden. The burden of his argument was that Germany had offered in 1921 to accept a settlement on the basis of an indemnity of two and a half thousand million pounds, and at the same time to restore the devastated regions of France. That offer had been rejected and he pointed to the present action of France as being actuated by motives of which there could be no doubt. A stronger aim than reparations was the complete economic destruction of German life and the further dismemberment of her political area. Impoverished Germany during the past four years had paid in gold marks a sum of \$450,000,000.

France to-day was undoubtedly the richest country in Europe. Her savings were \$400,000,000 a year, which was equal to the amount saved by the people of Gt. Britain at the height of its commercial prosperity. France had also recovered the whole of her foreign trade. His proposal was that the question should be referred not to the League of Nations but to a world conference in which he hoped the chief participants would be the United States of America.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald denounced a shilly-shally, nerveless, do-nothing policy, and said that if France were to ask us now to use our troops for the purpose of helping her actively in pursuing her occupation policy we ought to refuse. If the Ruhr adventure were carried much further it was going to increase our economic difficulties. The moment our troops were likely to be used to advance French policy they ought to be withdrawn altogether. If we gave the slightest support we should be doing a wrong action, wrong above all to France, certainly wrong to Europe. It was the duty of the Government, he said, to express a view as to the legality of French action. It was essential to France, to French public opinion and to world opinion, especially the United States, that the opinion of the Government should be known. Did the Government believe or not that the action of France was in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles?

STRIVING FOR PEACE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that many of the speeches apparently favoured brooding with France, and he added: "In our view we do not think this is an opportune moment." He was convinced, he said, that so far as we could see at present we were more likely to attain the ends of peace by maintaining our friendship with our old Ally, in the hope and belief that the time might come when our services as mediator and helper might be possible and effective. Regarding the post-war conditions, he said that if the war had gone on another two years Great Britain would have gone into bankruptcy. People had noble aspirations in those days, but it seemed as though we had already swept out the chamber and there had entered in seven devils. The Government was striving with all its might and main for peace, and he believed those efforts would be crowned with success.

"We may yet see," he believed, "that the efforts of Lausanne may give us the first gleam of hope in Europe towards peace in a district distracted for nine years, and where we may hope to see the beginning of a trade that will help our people." In the same way with the proposals at Paris the Government recognized that the whole question of reparations and debts was inextricably interwoven with permanent peace and the resumption of trade. If efforts had failed they would try again.

In a passing allusion to the American debt, the Chancellor said he was convinced when he went to America that a settlement at that particular moment would show the world that one country at least, in the midst of all this mad-strum, stood by the sanctity of contracts. With skilful railway Mr. Baldwin dealt with the speech of the Communist member. When the Labour Party sat on the Government benches, he said, they would all wish them well in their effort to govern the country, but whether they succeeded or not, he was certain there would never be in Great Britain a Communist Government. Loud cheers greeted this expression of confidence, and the Chancellor added his reason: "No gospel founded on hate will ever seize the hearts of the people of Great Britain."

It was no good trying to cure the world by repeating the pentasyllabic French word "proletariat." The English language was the richest in the world for mono-syllables, and there were four words in it of salvation for this country and the world—Faith, Hope, Love, Work.—Times.

"LAUREL-DAY."

PROPOSAL FOR INTER-ALLIED WAR MEMORIAL

A movement in favour of an inter-Allied war memorial was initiated last month at a meeting called by the Circle of Hope—a post-war St. George's-day organization.

It is proposed that the memorial should be a tall cross, with the arms of the Allies carved on the base which would be erected at Westminster. To raise funds for this project it is contemplated holding a "Laurel-day" throughout the British Empire and in the countries of our Allies during March next year.

The death is announced from Berlin of Professor Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, the celebrated discoverer of the X-rays. Professor Röntgen, who was 78 years of age, made his memorable discovery on Nov. 8th, 1895.



PIONEERING

Even as our first pioneers went to the far ends of the earth to establish the British Empire, so has the Boy Scout the opportunity to experience the satisfaction of going forward to establish his camp and make preparations for his comrades to follow on.

Bridges erected while you wait at the

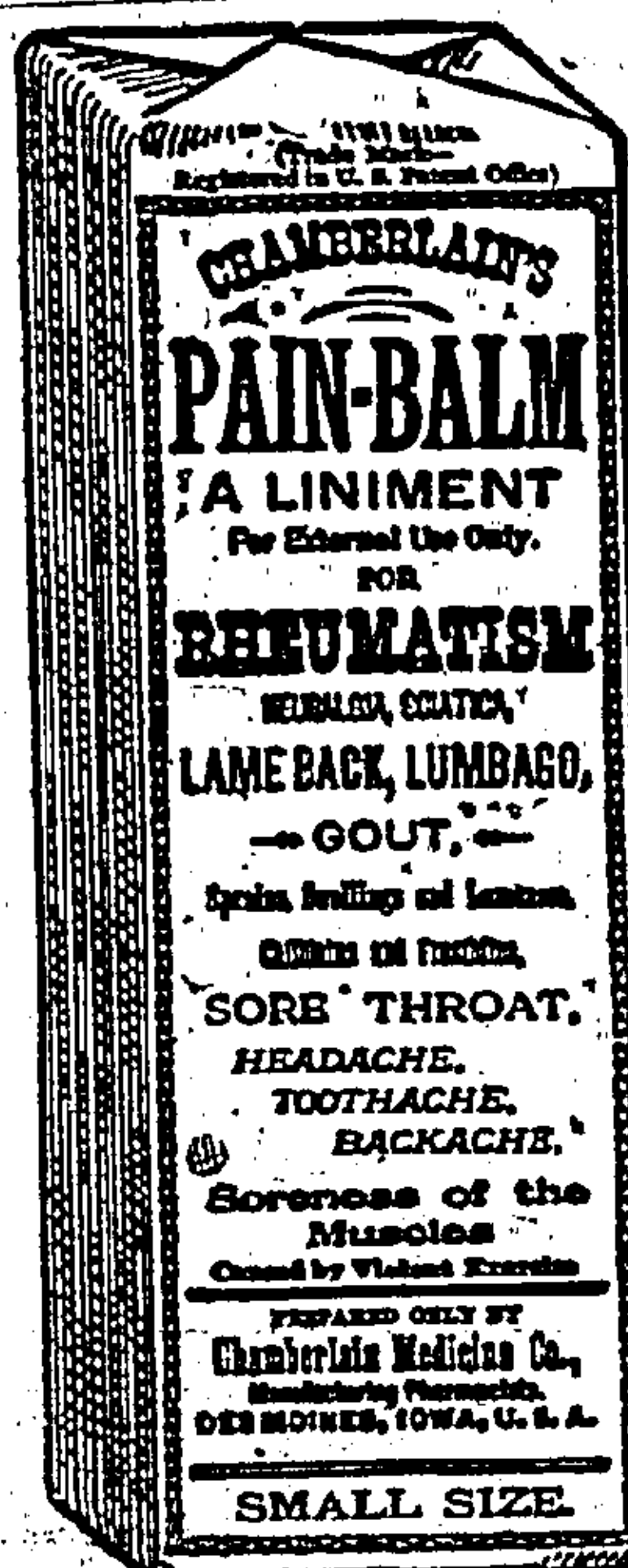
SCOUTS JAMBOREE.

CITY HALL

on

FRIDAY & SATURDAY.

April 13th & 14th.



PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.—By End of July, a Three Roomed EUROPEAN FLAT. Moderate Rental. Hongkong or Kowloon. Apply Box W.T., c/o Daily Press Office. [55]

WANTED.—A Small FLAT for Married Couple. Apply with Particulars and Terms to Mr. K. YAMAZAKI, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd. [56]

WANTED.—By Foreign Bank, Experienced BOOKKEEPER and Exchange CLERK with good knowledge of English and General Banking. Apply Box W.S., c/o Daily Press Office. [54]

WANTED.—One Large ROOM or Two Small, preferably on Ground or First Floor, in Centre of City, required as Offices about June.—Write "Z," Daily Press. [53]

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.		
SAIGON	WINGSEANG	Thursday, 5th Apr. 7 a.m.
KOBE via AMOY & SHANGHAI	KUITSANG	Friday, 6th Apr. 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	LEISEANG	Friday, 6th Apr. 8 a.m.
MANILA	WUENSANG	Friday, 6th Apr. 3 p.m.
SAIGON	MAUSANG	Friday, 6th Apr. 5 p.m.
SAIGON	TAISANG	Saturday, 7th Apr. Noon.
HAIPHONG	HANGSANG	Tuesday, 10th Apr. Noon.
TIENTSEN	CHIEPSEANG	Wednesday, 11th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	TUNGSEIRING	Wednesday, 11th Apr. Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Saturday, 14th Apr. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Tuesday, 17th Apr. 3 p.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	NAMKANG	Thursday, 19th Apr. Noon.
KOBE	HOANGSANG	Friday, 20th Apr. Noon.
SANDAKAN	HINSANG	Friday, 30th Apr. 2 p.m.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	CHUNSANG	Saturday, 31st Apr. 10 a.m.
CALCUTTA LINE	- This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Singapore returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai, are All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.	
SHANGHAI LINE	- Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.	
MANILA LINE	- A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.	
HAIPHONG LINE	- Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.	
BOHIO LINE	- Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MUSANG" both steamers have excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken of through Bills of Lading for Kudat Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.	
TIENTSEN LINE	- A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wedowai and Chefoo.	
BANGKOK LINE	- A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.	

"ELLERMAN LINE"

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENTAL SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF SINGAPORE" ... 25th April ... (Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 25th April ... (Marseilles, London & Hamburg)

PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 25th April ... (Marseilles, London & Hamburg)

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

(THE BANK LINE, LTD.)

REISS & CO., CANTON.

(Tel. Central 7807)

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "FURYBATES" ...	via Suez Canal	5th April
S.S. "IXION" ...	via Suez Canal	15th April
S.S. "KARONGA" ...	via Suez Canal	25th April
S.S. "ATREUS" ...	via Suez Canal	5th May

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hong Kong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ARMAND BEHIC	17th April
PAUL LECAT	30th April
ANDRE LEBON	15th May
NABIE	29th May
CORDILLERE	12th June
ANGERS	26th June

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance.)

A Class (1st Class) ... \$120.00	B Class (1st Class) ... \$110.00
Steamers (2nd) ... \$85.00	Steamers (2nd) ... \$80.00

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)

S.S. "C. M. MAILHOL" loading for PORT-SAID, VALENCIA, BORDEAUX, HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 15th April.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIP—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR:

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying Office 10 Days)

HAIHONG ...	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	Friday, 6th Apr. at 1 p.m.
HAIPOONG ...	Capt. E. H. Walker	Tuesday, 10th Apr. at 12 noon.
HAIHONG ...	Capt. J. B. Thomson	Friday, 13th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAKE & CO.,

General Managers.

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

SS	Tonn	From Hongkong (date)	Destination
"NAGPORE"	5,583	7th Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"RIGILIA"	6,800	18th Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	9,000	2nd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KIDDERPORE"	5,234	9th May	Singapore, Penang & Bombay
"KASHGAR"	8,000	16th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	6,700	19th May	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"WYANZA"	7,000	30th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,880	13th June	do
"DELTA"	8,097	27th June	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SICILIA"	6,813	28th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	do
"DEVANHA"	8,098	23rd July	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	6,880	26th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	9,917	8th Aug.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"JANUS"	4,884	7th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JAPAN"	6,000	12th Apr.	do
"TAKADA"	6,949	20th Apr.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Apr., 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (See France, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"KASHGAR"	8,240	8th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ST. ALBAIS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Japan only
"RIGILIA"	6,792	16th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"WYANZA"	7,023	22nd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the ship on carrying steamer.

First Cabin Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and NEW YORK

S.S. "EASTERN PRINOR" ... 16th May.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 5164

Telegrams: (Furness)

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

61, George's Building

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O. S. K.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES—

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ZARIE MARI" (Taking Passengers) ... Saturday, 7th April

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTO DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via PAIGON & SINGAPORE. ... Sunday, 6th May

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st May, 11 a.m.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Thursday, 5th April

BOMBAY & COCHIN—Regular monthly service via SINGAPORE. ... Saturday, 21st April

"HIMATYA MARU" (Calling at Penang) ... Saturday, 21st April

SAIGON, BANGOR & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"MALAY MARU" ... Thursday, 12th April

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Saturday, 7th April

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—

"HAYRE MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st May

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama. ... Sunday, 6th May

KEELING, SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Every Sunday, 10 a.m.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Thursday, 12th April

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. ... Thursday, 12th April

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Tel. Central No. 4000.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"LIANGHONG"	On 5th Apr. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 5th Apr. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"NANNING"	On 6th Apr. Noon
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 7th Apr. D.E.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YUNNAN"	On 7th Apr. 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"LINAN"	On 7th Apr. 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 8th Apr. Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th Apr. Noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SZECHUEN"	On 10th Apr. D.I.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KWANGTUNG"	On 10th Apr. Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK		

Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to all Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woonung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone Central 33.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

Agents

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila & Australian Ports.
"TAIYUAN"	24th April	29th April

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has spacious accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reddest Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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Telephone: Central No. 34.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "Elkridge" ... Due Hongkong 10th Apr. Leave Hongkong 12th Apr.

U.S.S. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 10th May. Leave Hongkong 11th May.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 11th April. Leave Hongkong 12th April.

U.S.S. "West Farallon" ... Due Hongkong 30th April. Leave Hongkong 1st May.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINE-INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone Central No. 8008.

G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

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DODWELL & CO., LIMITED

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 29th April.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "VENEZIA" ... sailing on or about 11th April.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMFULI" ... sailing about 20th April.

S.S. "UMS-NGA" ... sailing about 6th May.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED.

Agents.

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